Appendix E

EOD Recurring Support Operations

1. Background
   The DOD EOD force performs numerous support missions on a recurring basis. Each of the services EOD personnel assists in the performance of these missions.

2. Recurring DOD EOD Support Missions
   The DOD EOD force performs the following missions on a recurring basis:
   a. VIPPSA.
      
      (1) General. Currently the DOS and DOD use joint EOD assets to support the USSS and the DOS in protecting the President or Vice President and their immediate families (as defined by DOD Instruction 5030.34). This protection is also provided to the US Secretary of State, foreign heads of state, prime ministers, ministers of defense, or other VIPs as specified by the President of the United States. The EOD force provides specific protection from all potentially hazardous explosive devices within assigned secure areas for protecting VIPs.

      (2) Executive Agent. The Secretary of the Army is the DOD executive agent for the direct receipt, approval, coordination, and tasking of USSS and DOS requests for routine reimbursable and nonreimbursable EOD protective support for locations worldwide. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment) maintains oversight of this support on behalf of the executive agent. The Director of Military Support provides staff support to the Secretary of the Army to assist in carrying out this executive agency. Commander, US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM), is designated the operating agent to act on behalf of the executive agent to plan, coordinate, task, and execute routine EOD VIP protective support employing assets from the military services and the unified and specified commands. The US Army EOD for VIPPSA, Fort Gillem, GA, is the tasking and coordinating agent for the Commander, USJFCOM.

      (3) CONUS and Outside the Continental US (OCONUS) Missions. Support requests from USSS or DOS are communicated directly to the VIPPSA. For missions within CONUS, the VIPPSA identifies the closest EOD unit (of any service) and task that unit’s command to provide EOD teams to support the USSS or DOS security details. For OCONUS missions, the VIPPSA tasks the geographical combatant commander to provide EOD teams. EOD teams assigned to support USSS or DOS are subject to overall supervision and direction of the USSS Director or the Director of the DOS
Office of Diplomatic Security (or their authorized representative) at the mission site for the duration of the support mission.

(4) VIPPSA Tasks. A typical EOD VIP support mission will include the following tasks:

(a) Conduct a site survey of areas to be visited by the protectee.

(b) Assist in establishing evacuation routes for potentially hazardous explosive devices.

(c) Search the areas to be visited by the protectee for hazardous explosive devices.

(d) Clear the protectees’ departure route in the event a hazardous explosive device is discovered.

(5) If the EOD team discovers a hazardous explosive device, provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies/bomb disposal teams as requested.

b. Force Protection. Since criminal and terrorist attacks commonly involve the use of explosive devices on US forces, force commanders should include EOD commanders/planners in all force protection planning and training. During periods of conflict, the awareness of, and emphasis on, force protection are heightened, thus increasing EOD response to potentially hazardous situations. In addition to actual response to explosive devices, EOD forces can provide training in UXO/IED recognition and reporting; bomb threat search procedures and evacuation; site vulnerability assessments, and SOP preparation and validation. This training will increase the effectiveness of the commander’s force protection program. EOD forces also provide DS to NEO forces.

c. Joint Task Force Full Accounting (J TFFA). J TFFA is a standing task force under the Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC). EOD personnel support the J TFFA by providing the fullest possible accounting of US personnel listed as missing in action in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Most sites investigated by J TFFA teams are littered with UXO from military action, or in the case of aircraft crash sites, from UXO that was part of the aircraft’s payload. EOD personnel clear UXO from investigation sites so that J TFFA recovery personnel can operate in a safe environment. EOD support to this mission is provided by all services, and primarily from units within CINCPAC.

d. WMD. Certain EOD units have special capabilities and training to recognize and render safe all known types of WMD. All EOD units are trained to provide first response to suspected WMD and to assist in coordination of responses by more specialized national WMD response assets.

e. Intelligence Gathering and Reporting. EOD forces perform technical intelligence gathering and reporting on new or first-seen foreign ordnance,
aircraft, weapons systems, or sabotage devices encountered by maneuver forces.

f. HDO. EOD forces develop training programs and conduct HDO training in support of SOF in developing countries that are experiencing landmine/UXO problems.

g. Weapon/Ammunition Storage Site Inspections. EOD forces conduct inspections of weapon/ammunition storage sites during peacekeeping operations for compliance with peace agreements. EOD forces assist with the safety and storage requirements for ammunition and associated components.

h. Destruction of Foreign Ammunition. EOD forces inspect and destroy foreign ammunition and explosive items.

i. Amnesty Programs. EOD units assist in the collection and disposal of hazardous munitions and components as part of the maneuver commander’s force protection program to ensure the continued safety of military personnel.

j. Accident/Incident Investigation. EOD forces provide technical information on foreign and US ordnance and conduct crater or munition fragmentation analysis, as part of an accident or incident investigation.